

of Domestic Relations; appointed to the Hamilton County, Ohio Board of Commissioners (and the first woman elected Chairman by her fellow Commissioners); and the first woman elected to the Hamilton County Commissioners. While serving as a Hamilton County Commissioner, Judge Beckwith practiced law with the respected Cincinnati firm of Graydon Head & Ritchey.

A leader on the critical issues of domestic violence, child support and family law, Judge Beckwith serves on the board of Tender Mercies and the Cincinnati Red Cross and chairs the board of the Collaborative Law Center. Previously, she served on the boards of United Way of Cincinnati; Great Rivers Girl Scouts Council, and remains an ex-officio member of the University of Cincinnati College of Law Board of Visitors.

All of us in the Cincinnati area congratulate Judge Beckwith on this prestigious honor. We look forward to her continued leadership.

#### CONGRESSIONAL TRIBUTE TO THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CITY OF STANDISH

##### HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 30, 2004*

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a community in my district that is celebrating its 100th anniversary as a city. This weekend, I will join the residents of Standish, Michigan as they mark this great milestone.

The land that is now Standish was originally surveyed and mapped in 1871 by P.M. Angus, who had to travel there on foot since the railroad had not yet been extended to the area. Mr. Angus was hired by John D. Standish, who owned most of the land, and whose saw mill was the first industry in the new settlement. The first official name of the settlement was Granton, but in 1884, the Village of Granton changed its name to the Village of Standish.

The same year that Standish was founded, the community built its first school, and the railroad was eventually extended to the area. The residents of Standish have a strong sense of their history, and the current Standish Elementary School stands at the same location as that original school. Also, the original railroad depot for the town is still in use, thanks to the local fundraising and restoration efforts of the community.

In 1904, Standish was first incorporated as a city. Over the following years and decades, the community grew and marked a series of firsts along with the rest of our nation. By 1938, it had 913 residents, and today its population is 2,091. The first cars came in 1907 with the arrival of a Buick dealership. Next came commercial electricity, speed limits, the first Prohibition arrests, battery operated radios, and city water and trash removal services. The story of growth and development in Standish is the story of small town America.

Mr. Speaker, I said that Standish is a warm community, and I can personally attest to that. The city was part of the area added to my dis-

trict after the 2000 census, and I held a town hall meeting at Standish-Sterling High School in February of 2003 in order to get to know my new constituents. I was impressed by their thoughtful questions and touched by their welcome to me as their new Representative. I was, and continue to be, very proud to represent this fine community in Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the United States House of Representatives to join me in congratulating the City of Standish and its residents on their first 100 years and in wishing them well through the next century.

#### COMMEMORATING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF WILLIAM "COUNT" BASIE AND ACKNOWLEDGING HIS CONTRIBUTIONS TO JAZZ AND SWING MUSIC

SPEECH OF

##### HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 29, 2004*

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise before you today to join with my colleagues in paying tribute to one of the most adored musical treasures of our time, the legendary William "Count" Basie.

Though we lost the late Great Count Basie in 1984 at the age of 79, his melodious spirit and rhythmic style will never be forgotten.

It is said of Count Basie, that he was one of the pre-eminent bandleaders of the Big Band era in the 1930's and 40's. Dubbed the "Master of Swing" because of the flowing intensity of his music, Count Basie was known for his provocative keyboard style characterized by a predominant right hand, which produced quite a distinctive sound.

Among his band's best known tunes was "One O'Clock Jump," "Jumpin' at the Woodside," "Li'l Darlin'," and "April in Paris." With the Count on Piano and band member Freddie Green on guitar, American jazz would never be the same.

Though he was born in Red Bank, New Jersey, Count Basie would call New York City home when he moved there in 1924 and became acquainted with Harlem and the talents of Fats Waller. He and Fats became friends almost immediately and Fats would end up teaching him to play the organ.

Count Basie began his professional career as an accompanist on the vaudeville circuit, and in 1935, became the leader of a nine-piece band. It was while he was with this band performing in Kansas City, that a radio announcer nicknamed him "Count" because he wanted to indicate his standing in a class with aristocrats of jazz such as Duke Ellington.

Though rooted in the style of the 1930s swing-era big bands, the Basie orchestra played with the vigorous drive and carefree swing of a small combo, and was considered a model for ensemble musical conception.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in commemorating the 100th anniversary of the birth of William "Count" Basie and his numerous contributions to jazz and swing music.

#### IN SUPPORT OF THE DIRECT SUPPORT PROFESSIONALS FAIRNESS AND SECURITY ACT OF 2004

##### HON. LEE TERRY

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 30, 2004*

Mr. TERRY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call the House's attention to the Direct Support Professionals Fairness and Security Act of 2004. This act was introduced today by myself and Representative Lois Capps. The Act provides temporary assistance to states who choose to participate to achieve pay parity between private and public direct support professionals who are essential components of our nation's formal long-term support system for individuals with disabilities.

There are more than 54 million Americans with disabilities, 8 million of whom have mental retardation and other developmental disabilities. Nearly fourteen million require long-term supports and services. These supports include assistance to meet the individual's personal care and hygiene, habilitation, transportation, employment, meal preparation, house-keeping, and other home management needs—supports many of us often take for granted.

The workers who provide services to the individuals with disabilities are known by many job titles—but one thing in common is shared by all of them. They are the hands, voice and face of long-term supports and the human relationship established between the individual and the worker is at the core of our nation's formal long-term supports system. Many are women and the sole income earners for their families. Although providing an essential service to humanity, many of them remain impoverished due to low wages that have not kept pace with those of other industries. Turnover rates for these dedicated workers range between 40 and 100 percent. This has caused a retention and recruitment crisis that threatens our ability to provide adequate supports to people with disabilities of all ages. Further, with such rampant turnover, many of the individuals with disabilities must face new, unfamiliar faces for their daily assistance and lose the support of those upon whom they have come to rely.

The Direct Support Professionals Fairness and Security Act of 2004 provides up to five years of temporary assistance in the form of increased Medicaid dollars to states who choose to participate. Participating states will direct these desperately needed funds directly to increase the wages of private direct support professionals providing essential daily supports to individuals with disabilities. States will have the incentive they need to create parity between public and nonprofit workers providing the same essential services.

I ask my House colleagues to join me in support of the Direct Support Professionals Fairness and Security Act of 2004.